

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

JAMES R. MITCHELL, M.C., M.B., Ch., B., D.P.H.

FOR THE

Year Ended 31st December, 1941

*In accordance with circulars 576 and 596
of the Board of Education.*

BIRMINGHAM:

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For the Year ended 31st December, 1941.

INTRODUCTION.

The Board of Education have asked that, in the interests of economy in the use of paper, the Annual Reports of the School Medical Officers for the year 1941 may be as brief as possible. It is with this behest in mind that the following resumé of the work of the School Medical Service has been prepared.

STAFF.

Two women Assistant School Medical Officers left the service and were replaced by two others. Two new School Dental Surgeons joined the staff in May and June respectively, the one to replace an officer who left in November, 1940, and the other to provide for a vacancy created by the resignation of an Officer in May, 1940, whose work had been carried out by a locum until the new officer was appointed in June, 1941. Mr. H. A. Cohen has been on active service from the 25th July, 1941, but in view of the number of children evacuated from the City, his place has not, for the moment, been filled. There have been staff changes in the nursing personnel, and one additional School Nurse and one additional U.V.R. Nurse have been appointed.

Two Dental Attendants left the service and were replaced by others, and a third is on duty with the British Red Cross, but her place has not been filled—for the same reason as mentioned above in connection with the School Dental Surgeon who is on military service.

EVACUATION.

As from the 7th February, 1941, the evacuable area of the City was extended so as to include the South West sector. Thus the whole of the City is now an evacuable area. As a result of this extension 1,570 children were evacuated in February. 592 children were also removed from the City under what is known as the "Trickle" Evacuation Scheme.

On December 4th, 1,038 children were moved to South Wales, and on the following day 148 were evacuated to Staffordshire. The arrangements with the School Medical Services in the various Reception Areas for the provision of medical treatment for Birmingham children needing it have continued, and in the main have worked smoothly and effectively. The children evacuated from the City continue to receive medical care no less beneficial than would have been given to them had they remained in their homes.

CLINIC PREMISES.

The new Clinic at Warstock Lane was opened in January, and a part-time Clinic serving as a branch of that at Yardley Green Road was opened in August at Ridpool Road. The Nurse attends at Ridpool Road each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, and an Assistant School Medical Officer is also present on Tuesdays. The numbers of children attending already amply justify the establishment of the Clinic.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.

During the year 2,797 pairs of spectacles were prescribed at the various School Clinics, and 2,529 pairs were actually provided for the children. The following brief report from Mr. H. W. Archer Hall, D.O., Ophthalmic Surgeon, indicates the work carried out by him and his colleague at Great Charles Street Clinic:—

“During the year 1941 the following defects in vision were found on refraction at the Great Charles Street School Clinic:—

	<i>Mr. Archer Hall</i>	<i>Dr. Aldridge</i>
Hypermetropia	115	175
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	427	178
Myopia	60	79
Myopic Astigmatism	150	76
Mixed Astigmatism	7	6
	<hr/> 759	<hr/> 514

It was found necessary to advise partially-sighted education for seven children, and Blind Institution admission for four pupils.”

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

2,219 children were treated.
 1,071 were cured or much improved.
 564 were improved.
 63 were no better, and
 621 ceased to attend before the completion of course.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS CLINIC.

The Tonsils and Adenoids Clinic at Handsworth, which had closed in November, 1940, re-opened for one session weekly on the 27th June. This was extended to a second session as from 22nd October, 1941. During the year 223 children were treated.

AURAL CLINIC.

Mr. F. B. Gilhespy, Aural Surgeon to the Education Committee, submits the following report upon his work at Great Charles Street:—

“Apart from the routine examination and treatment carried out for children suffering from Ear, Nose and Throat complaints, I have also operated upon a certain number of our patients at the Ear and Throat Hospital, for Mastoid Disease and infections of the Maxillary Antrum. There is always a proportion of patients at the Clinic requiring this type of operative treatment.”

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year ended 31st December, of the children remaining in Birmingham 78,199 were inspected by the Dentists in the Elementary, Grammar, and Special Schools. Of these 47,040 (64.3 per cent.) were

noted as being in need of treatment. The percentage is smaller than hitherto. 30,005 (63.8 per cent.) are reported to have attended the Clinics to be treated. This percentage is higher than formerly, and may be taken to reflect an increased interest on the part of the parents, and it is satisfactory to note that with one exception, in each of the clinic areas the percentage of children treated was higher than in the preceding year.

14,610 permanent teeth (48.7 for each group of 100 children) were filled. This is lower than the results for 1938 and 1939, but a little higher than those for 1940. Permanent teeth extracted numbered 18,122. Expressed as the ratio to each 100 children treated, this means 60.4 per group—lower than 1938 and 1939, but .5 higher than 1940.

The year began with 1,588 requests for dental treatment carried forward from the preceding year, and ended with 2,783 requests which will be dealt with in the early weeks of 1942.

In the Reception Areas from which returns have been received, it has been ascertained that 9,508 children were inspected, and of these 5,427 (57.06 per cent.) were observed to need treatment. The number who actually received the treatment was 4,045 (74.53 per cent.).

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

1,939 children were admitted and 1,108 were discharged from the Orthopaedic Departments of the various Clinics.

A grant-in-aid was made to the Committee of the Royal Cripples Hospital. This was in respect of 591 patients at the Out-Patient Clinic of the Hospital, and 283 at the Massage Department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The following brief report has been furnished by Mr. MacCuaig and Miss Thorpe, Organising Inspectors of Physical Training:—

“In spite of war-time difficulties every effort has been made to maintain a high standard of Physical Education in Schools and further to develop organised physical recreation for those of post school age.

Throughout the year, training courses for Teachers and Leaders have been held at week-ends, and in the evenings as well as during school hours. There have been approximately 355 enrolments at these courses. Many older men teachers and women teachers have volunteered to take the place of the younger men called to the Forces, and received special training on a war-time scheme for senior boys. An experimental scheme of dance for senior and junior girls has been continued and considerable attention has also been paid to the training of men and women Fitness Leaders in connection with the Service of Youth.”

EXAMINATION OF MILK/NEWSBOYS.

The number of children examined during the year ended 31st December, 1941 was 2,652—the number of Clinics used being 399.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

During the year 796,529 meals were provided, of which 413,742 were paid for at the rate of 4d. per meal, and 382,787 were for necessitous children. Of the latter 32,183 were provided at a charge varying between $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per meal, where the family income did not justify the issue of free meals.

The number of meals issued to necessitous children shows a further decline compared with last year.

The quantities of rationed foodstuffs allowed for children have been increased since November, 1941, and in consequence diet was reviewed at the end of the year and a revised menu is now in operation. The price is still maintained at 4d. per meal. Necessitous children are still provided with their two one-third pint bottles of milk per day in school.

With regard to the supply of milk under the "Milk in Schools" Scheme, a summary of the returns furnished by Head Teachers shews that the number of children receiving milk in Elementary Schools increased from 51.6 per cent. in December, 1940 to 77.2 per cent in December, 1941.

NUTRITION.

The assessment of the nutrition of children in the age-groups for routine medical examination has continued throughout the year in the categories laid down by the Board of Education. It is of interest to observe that, despite war-time conditions, the number of children noted as having nutrition which may be described as "excellent" is higher (7.5 per cent.) than in any previous year since the statistics were collated in this manner. At the other end of the scale, however, the proportion of children noted as having "slightly subnormal" or "bad" nutrition is also higher than before, the combined percentage for the two groups being 16.2. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the measure of agreement which was reached among the Assistant School Medical Officers in 1938 (see page 7 of my Report for that year) there still remain different standards as to what constitutes normality. That this is true is evident from the accompanying table, which shows the percentage of children placed in the four categories by the several Assistant School Medical Officers. Thus, though the social and economic circumstances of the families living in the areas allotted to Assistant School Medical Officers numbered 5 and 10 do not essentially differ, it will be seen that the former officer classified 6.5 per cent. of the children as having "slightly subnormal" nutrition, whereas the latter found only .4 per cent. who would fall within this description. If the combined percentages ("slightly subnormal" and "bad") of these two officers are compared, the former reported 7.4 per cent., whilst the latter (observing only one child out of 2,878 examined, who could be described as having "bad" nutrition) found only .4 per cent. below the normal. It has to be borne in mind that these statistics indicate the findings of fourteen Assistant School Medical Officers who, at one time or another during the year, have taken part in the examination of the children.

If the figures of the first three officers are excluded the percentage of children whose nutrition is considered to be below normal is reduced from 16.2 per cent. to 8.5 per cent. This figure of 8.5 per cent. therefore, being representative of a comparable standard and of the findings of the majority, can safely be taken to indicate the degree of nutritional subnormality in the City. Thus the nutritional standard is much higher than would appear to be the case if the whole of the figures shown in Table 11 are taken at face value.

It is interesting to note that the Assistant School Medical Officer (i.e. No. 3) who shows the largest proportion (60 per cent.) of children to be of sub-normal nutrition says "probably" there are reasons for believing that on the whole they are better."

Officers numbered 1 and 2 are among those who have joined the staff since the attempt referred to in my Annual Report for 1938 was initiated, and have not therefore had the opportunity of hearing the views of their colleagues upon the subject. Within reasonable limits, it should be possible to agree upon a uniform standard of appraisalment and it is hoped to call the Assistant School Medical Officers together again in the near future.

Under war-time conditions there are few opportunities for a meeting of this kind, but the value of statistics is much enhanced by joint consideration and discussion by all those who will be engaged upon the assessment of nutrition.

NUTRITION ASSESSMENT, 1941.

<i>Assistant School Medical Officer</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>	<i>A "Excellent" %</i>	<i>B "Normal" %</i>	<i>C "Slightly Sub- Normal" %</i>	<i>D "Bad" %</i>
1	3,670	2.3	44.6	50.9	2.2
2	3,165	5.2	65.5	24.2	5.1
3	2,298	—	40.0	57.2	2.8
4	4,228	4.2	83.0	12.2	.6
5	3,802	.2	92.4	6.5	.9
6	2,428	7.0	77.4	14.8	.8
7	4,245	12.4	82.2	5.4	—
8	3,061	11.8	74.8	12.6	.8
9	4,585	.3	98.1	1.6	—
10	2,878	—	99.6	.4	—
11	4,632	34.5	48.7	15.4	1.4
12	3,804	2.5	96.3	1.2	—
13	841	7.3	77.0	15.0	.7
14	1,368	9.8	77.2	12.8	.2
45,005		7.5	76.3	15.1	1.1
		(3,393)	(34,285)	(6,833)	(494)

SCABIES.

The problem of Scabies has been one which has caused considerable anxiety, as always in war-time the incidence of this disease is more widespread. It may be noted that the increased prevalence of this infestation is not entirely due to war conditions. In my Annual Report for 1938 I drew attention to a significant rise in the number of cases of Scabies throughout that year, and referred to the close co-operation that was maintained with the Public Health Department in treatment of the disease, and in disinfection of bedding and clothing. Every effort is being made to attain the closest co-ordination in this respect, and to ensure that not only shall children of school age be treated, but others also coming from the same homes who may be infected.

An additional Treatment Centre for school children has been opened in the Aid Post at Beeches Road School, where the members of staff have been enthusiastic in undertaking this extra work.

All the Scabies Treatment Centres belonging to the Education Committee were kept open during the Christmas holiday, special measures being devised and employed to ensure attendance of infected children.

The increased prevalence of Scabies is not peculiar to this City but is general throughout the Country, and has led to the issue of the Scabies Order, 1941; at the time of writing consultations are proceeding with the Public Health Department as to the most effective manner of operating this Order.

The following table shows the number of children found to be suffering from Scabies, the number of individual children treated by this Authority, and the total number of baths given, during the years 1940 and 1941 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Children found to be suffering from Scabies</i>	<i>No treated by this Authority</i>	<i>Total No. of baths given</i>
1940	2,751	2,255	9,469
1941	5,776	4,440	12,747

UNCLEANLINESS.

During the year 266,767 examinations of children were carried out in the schools for the specific purpose of detecting uncleanness.

The number of examinations approximates very closely to that of 1940.

14,869 individual children were found to be unclean. This, as last year, is an indication of the intensive drive against uncleanness, and it shows that with more frequent visits to the schools, children temporarily and accidentally unclean have been detected where otherwise they might have been missed.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Owing to the increasing demands upon his time, occasioned by the war, Dr. C. L. C. Burns, the Psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic, relinquished two of his five weekly sessions service from the 1st September, and since that date there has been associated with him Miss J. E. Greener, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.M. This is a temporary arrangement, and in due course will be reviewed. The following is an extract from the report of Dr. Burns upon the work of the Clinic for the year under review :—

“The chief feature of the work at the Clinic, as of the year previous, might be said to be its ‘unwarlike’ nature. By this is meant that the presence of a war has done very little to affect the number and type of cases, or the sources from which they come. From this it might be inferred that it is not so much the general environment, the culture pattern of the Community, which engenders neurosis, as something deeper and more intimate, namely the individual personality type nurtured in the environment of the family, or substitute family.

At best, or worst, the war can only affect the issue insofar as it alters that immediate pattern of living, whether by violence from the skies or by evacuation or absence of some of its members.

The general impression that war with its shocks has had little effect on the mental health of children, is one that must be accepted with caution and doubt, because although the immediate, obvious effects, have been remarkably slight, we do not know what disturbance has been caused in the deeper layers of the personality, and what the long range effects may be.

There have been a few cases referred to us of what might be described as actual 'bomb-shock,' and it is noteworthy that such a long time has elapsed before they come for treatment.

As with all types of war neurosis in nearly all cases, the actual 'shock' serves to unmask a previous neurotic tendency.

In order to discover whether children have shown any observable signs of nervousness or other disorders of conduct at school, as a result of war conditions, a questionnaire was sent during the summer of 1941 to 500 teachers in schools of various districts, accompanied by a covering letter to the Head Teacher."

The results of this survey are instructive, and will form the subject of a separate report.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Evacuation of Children.

At the end of the year under review there remained in the reception areas 252 Special School children who had been officially evacuated. The reports as to the health of these children continue to be highly satisfactory. The position is now fairly static; returns do take place but are balanced by intermittent "trickle" evacuation. These children have in the main been evacuated to camps or other institutions under the Committee's own control.

Children remaining in Birmingham.

Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that one of the Special Schools had been so badly damaged by enemy action that accommodation was having to be sought elsewhere. This accommodation was found in an adjacent Elementary School where the Special School is still being conducted.

One of the Schools for the Deaf and a School for the Partially Sighted in the same block of buildings were severely damaged in April, but here again the difficulty has been overcome by the use of accommodation in Elementary School premises.

Owing to diminishing numbers the George Street West Special School for the Mentally Defective was closed as a war-time measure at the midsummer holidays, the children who remained in attendance being transferred to other Special Schools most readily accessible from their homes.

The total number of children on the registers of the Special Schools at the close of the year 1941, excluding those evacuated, was 1,480.

Cottage Homes Children.

Following the decision of the Ministry of Health to recognise the whole of the City as an evacuable area, the children at the Shenley Fields Cottage Homes over the age of 5 years who were suitable for evacuation in billets and whose parents were willing for them to be evacuated, were sent away from Birmingham with the children from the nearby Elementary Schools. The number of children residing in billets from these Homes and from the Erdington Cottage Homes at the end of the year was 293. In addition there were 52 Cottage Homes children of Nursery School age in residence at Martineau House, Towyn, and King's Hostel, Dolgelley, the latter of which was hired for the purpose. An offer has since been received of very suitable accommodation, also in the Dolgelley district, for another group of children, and it is hoped that it will be possible to place about 30 there in the coming spring.

Notwithstanding the evacuation of all these children, there still remained 220 children at the Shenley Fields Cottage Homes, and 66 at the Erdington Cottage Homes at the 31st December, 1941.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.

In the autumn the Committee received with regret the resignation of Mr. F. Wilson Stuart, who had acted as Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon for the Day Special Schools for the Physically Defective for a number of years. In his place it has been decided to appoint Mr. T. S. Donovan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., who is also associated with the Birmingham Royal Cripples' Hospital, where so many of the orthopaedic cases at the Special Schools are or have been under treatment.

Haseley Hall School, near Warwick.

At the request of the Birmingham Society for the Care of Invalid Children, the Education Committee took over responsibility for the maintenance of this residential school for children suffering from rheumatic affections as from the beginning of the financial year, 1941. The School is recognised by the Board of Education for the accommodation of 39 girls.

At present, and probably for the duration of the war, the proposal is not to keep Haseley Hall exclusively for rheumatic children, but to admit, when vacancies occur, girls suffering from other debilitating conditions. Rheumatic cases would, however, continue to have preference in admissions.

CONCLUSION.

The policy of the Committee has been to maintain as nearly as possible to normal the scope of the School Medical Service. The only reductions have been the discontinuance of the work of the Audiometer Unit, and the non-replacement of one Dental Officer called up for service with the Forces. It was considered that since dental work is by appointment, advantage could be taken of the lowering of numbers of children due to evacuation. On the other hand there has been some increase in the facilities provided for the treatment of Scabies and in administration of Ultra-Violet Rays.

War conditions introduce several factors bearing upon the health of school children in Birmingham. Some of these factors vary in force in different areas of the City; some are mutually conflicting.

Improved economic status of many workers is shown by reduction in the number of children requiring free meals. But this economic improvement often means employment of the mother with consequent difficulty in preparing food for the children. This is to some extent compensated by the increased number of meals taken by children for payment. Further, maternal employment increases difficulties in presenting children for treatment when necessary, and in attending adequately to their cleanliness and behaviour.

Some of our children are less well cared for than formerly, but in general we find that, in spite of all obstacles, those who previously were clean and well cared for have managed to remain so.

Danger to health arising from the rationing of milk has been mitigated by the provision of milk in schools; the number of children receiving milk under this scheme has notably increased. The scarcity of fresh fruit and the rationing of fats are probably important factors in

producing increase in certain skin conditions, and some lowered body resistance and slower recovery after illness. Thus there has been throughout the year a definite rise in the incidence of Impetigo and of rashes ascribed to unsuitability of food. Postural deformities are more numerous, indicating lowered muscular tone and increased fatigue. Rheumatism has been said by some observers to be less common. The general experience of the School Medical Service, however, has been that cases are still as numerous although on the whole not quite so severe.

There is evidence that the children are noisier and less controlled than formerly, but the anticipated increase in nervous disorders has not shown to any appreciable degree.

Considering everything the children are standing up well to difficult conditions and there is no marked increase in gross illness, although there are undoubtedly signs of strain which will demand constant vigilance.

So far as reports from Reception Areas are available, the health of the evacuated children has been satisfactory. These districts, like the City, have their difficulties. Individuals have failed to settle away from home; others have returned showing effects of the anxiety of separation from their home circle.

In seeing the children off at the stations one is struck by the plucky confidence the young people show in starting out to new conditions. The steady trickle back shows the powerful pull of home and the City.

The year 1941, like its predecessors since war broke out, has brought with it problems hitherto unknown. The joint efforts of all concerned in the work of the School Medical Service, Medical, Dental, and Nursing Staff, School Attendance Officers and Officers of the Administrative Staff, have resulted in the maintenance of a service which can rightly claim to be playing its part in the betterment of the conditions of life and circumstances of the rising generation. My thanks are due to all for their unstinted and loyal co-operation.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Education Committee

Appendix to Annual Report
of

School Medical Officer

for the year ended 31st December, 1941

OFFICIAL TABLES

Elementary Schools.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

A. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :							
Entrants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,937
Second Age Group .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,941
Third Age Group .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,127
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>45,005</u>
(2) Number of other Routine Inspections							
Grand Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>45,005</u>

B. OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections 104,673

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS. *

Age-Groups	In- spected	Number of Children.							
		A		B		C		D	
		(Excellent)		(Normal)		(Slightly) subnormal)		(Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	16,937	1,163	6.8	12,667	74.7	2,908	17.3	199	1.2
Second Age-group ..	14,941	1,048	7.2	11,515	77.1	2,195	14.5	183	1.2
Third Age-group	13,127	1,182	9.0	10,103	77.0	1,730	13.1	112	.9
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	45,005	3,393	7.5	34,285	76.3	6,833	15.1	494	1.1

*These statistics represent the findings of fourteen Assistant School Medical Officers who, for varying periods, took part in the work of the Birmingham School Medical Service during the year 1941. The figures with regard to children showing nutrition "slightly sub-normal," or "bad," may be considered to be unduly weighted on the side of subnormality. Certain examiners adopted standards obviously different from those of their colleagues. Two of them classified over 50 per cent. of the children as "slightly sub-normal." A third noted 24.2 per cent. as falling within this category. Their classification of "bad" cases shows a similar departure from the standards adopted by their colleagues, one showing over 5.1 per cent., and the other two more than 2 per cent. If the figures of these three officers are excluded, the percentage of children whose nutrition is considered to be below normal is reduced from 16.2 to 8.5%. This latter percentage should be regarded as a more reliable index of the state of nutrition of Birmingham children.

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V).

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme 21,418

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint)	3,248	255	3,503
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	0	23	23
Total	3,248	278	3,526
No. of Children for whom Spectacles were	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total
(a) Prescribed	2,797	230	3,027
(b) Obtained	2,529	229	2,758

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.

Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
221	400	926	1,547

TABLE IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist :

(a) Routine age-groups.

Age :	5	11,969	}	Total 68,416
	6	6,479		
	7	6,806		
	8	6,975		
	9	7,398		
	10	7,714		
	11	6,762		
	12	6,922		
	13	6,682		
	14	709		

(b) Specials 414

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) 68,830

(2) Number found to require treatment 44,248

(3) Number actually treated 29,830

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 36,007

(5) Half-days devoted to { Inspection 617 } Total 4,419.
{ Treatment 3,802 }(6) Fillings { Permanent Teeth 13,368 } Total 13,759 .
{ Temporary Teeth 391 }(7) Extractions { Permanent Teeth 17,107 } Total 77,798.
{ Temporary Teeth 60,691 }

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 18,965.

(9) Other Operations { Permanent Teeth 2,325 } Total 4,844
{ Temporary Teeth 2,519 }

TABLE V. VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses.....12.5.

(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses.....266,767.

(iii.) Number of *individual* children found unclean.....14,869.

(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act 1921.....Nil.

(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921.....Nil.

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws.....218.

TABLE VI. BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who were not receiving education suitable for their special needs at the end of the calendar year :—

	(1) At a Public Elementary School.	(2) At an Institution other than a Special School.	(3) At no School or Institution.	(4) Total not receiving suitable education.
Blind Children	—	—	—	Nil.
Deaf Children	—	—	—	Nil.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928